RELDEN FOR HISCOCK'S SEAT.

TO REPRESENT SYRACUSE IN CONGRESS. SEANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS

OF THE XXVIH DISTRICT.

STRICUSE, Sept. 26 (Special).—James J. Belden was minimated for Representative in Congress to-day without a dissenting voice by the Republican Congressional Convention for the XXVth District to fill the vacancy sused by the resignation of Frank Hiscock. Mr. Belden's nemination was proposed by ex-Congressman R. Belland Duell, of Cortland County, and seconded by Judge A. P. Smith, of Cortland. Mr. Duell, in nominating Mr. Belden, said that, in behalf of the Cortland data. Judge A. P. Smith, of Cortland. Mr. Duell, in nominating Mr. Belden, said that, in behalf of the Cortland delegation, he proposed the name of Mr. Belden, in the interest of harmony and for the future good of the Republican party-in New-York State in 1888. He added: "The Empire State will be the great battle-ground. If New-York should go Republican this fall, by one of its old-time majorities, nothing could prevent the nomination of Frank Hiscock for President in 1888."

Mr. Belden was informed of his nomination, and upon entering the half was greeted with great applause. He was intreduced to the convention, and said:

entering the hall was greeted with great applause. He was intreduced to the convention, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the honor you have conferred upon me and the manner and circumstances under which it has been bestewed, fam more grateful than I can now find language to express. Whatever may be said to the contrary. I have not directly or indirectly, sought this assimation, and had any other cantidate entered the field I should not have permitted my name to come before this convention. It is with no little reluctance that I accept this pomination: for while I appreciate most profoundly the honor of the pention, I am also deeply sensitive of the responsibilities it involves. Those responsibilities, however, are somewhat lightened by the fact that he who for the last ten years has been in the councils of the Nation, and will not, while serving it for the pention of the duties of the office only such any that superisence convinces me that the one this upon that superisence convinces me that the one this upon prestration of our markets, for the products of American later. Nothing will contribute more to the wealth and happing an only the secured and continued by a wise protection of the neople's inclustres. Whatever practical business man it had can only the secured and continued by a wise protection of the neople's inclustres. Whatever practical business. Rowwicker I may have acquired, and such ability as I may possess, will be expressed the carrying out such a policy and faithfully representing all the interests of my constituents. Again I thank you, and through you that has mention.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Relden was greeted.

nation.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Belden was greeted with a reund of cheers. As was predicted by your correspondent, Mr. Belden's nomination was made unaulmous. The nomination is received with eatherism throughout the district, and it is predicted that his elec-

MAKING READY IN BROOKLYN. THE FIRST DAY OF REGISTRATION-ANDREW D

BAIRD A PROBABLE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR. This is the first day of registration in Brooklyn, and an additional interest will be given to politice in that city by the gathering of votors to record their names. The 268 registration places will be open from 7 to 10 m. and from 3 to 10 p. m. Especial efforts will be put forth to induce as many voters as pessible to record their names. The second day of registration will be esday, October 11. A special meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee will be held tomorrow evening to call the primaries to elect delegates to the city nominating conventions to select candi-dates for Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, Supervisor-at-Large, State Senators, Assemblymen, Supervisors and Constables

dates for Mayor, Aldermen, Sherin, Supervisors and Constables.

The indications are getting stronger that the nomination for Mayor will be given to Andrew D. Baird, who was tricked out of it two years ago by the deverness of the managers of the Citizens' League. The First Ward Republican Association proposes to send ex-Mayor Seth Low and W. H. Williams, president of the Young Republican Club, to the City Convention, to aid in nominating Mr. Baird. The friends of George B. Forrester are still confident he will be nominated. The convention will probably be held a week from Thursday. The action of State Controller Chaplin in declining in advance a renomination for his precent office, is believed to mean that "Boss" McLaughlin proposes to throw Mayor Whitney overboard and try his luck in securing the Mayor's office again, with Mr. Chapla for bait, hoping to catch the gudgeons in the Citizens' League by the fine promises which will be made of non-partisan rule.

If this should be the case, it would be self-evident that the candidate would have to promise one thing to the "Boss" and another to those he would seek to support him. The most prominent Republican candidate for Sheriff its ex-United States Marshal A. C. Tate, but C. D. Rhinehart and R. B. Sedgwick are also active in seeking the nomination. The Democratic nomination is likely to fall to W. A. Furey or John Courtney,

NOISY DEMOCRATS OF MONMOUTH COUNTY. FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 26 .- The Democrats of Monouth County held their convention in the Court House here to-day. It was beyond all question the most disor derly convention ever held in the county. There were 104 delegates present. The convention was called to order by Colonel Charles D. Hendrickson, Deputy Collector for this United States Internal Revenue district, who is the secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of the county. Assemblyman William S. Throck norton was elected permanent chairman over Colonel William Pintard. Thomas S. R. Brown, of Keyport, and Dr. Thomas G. Chattle, of Long Branch City, the present bent, were named for the nomination for State

Benator. Mr. Brown received eighty-nine votes on the first ballot and was declared the nominee.

The chairman then called for nomination for the office of High Sheriff. Jacob Shutts, of Shrewsbury Town ship; Daniel I. Sullwell, of Hoimdel Township; Theoof high sense. Stillwell, of Hoindel Township; Theo-dore Fields, of Wall Township; Reuben Strahan, of Millstone Township; John Livey Howell, of Freehold Township, and Thomas L. Worthier, of Ocean Township, were placed in nomination. Fifty-three votes were necessary for a choice. The Howell men finally went to Mr. Fields and he secured the nomination after twenty-three ballots. The delegates whooped and yelled over every vote and at times roundly cursed each other. Mr. Shutts was given the Prohibition nomination three weeks

UNITED LABOR MEN NOT FOR FLINT BLANCHARD. JAMESTOWN, Sept. 26 (Special). — Republicans who boiled the nomination of G. A. Frost as a member of the Assembly, after endorsing the Democratic nomination of Flint Blanchard have been making streuous efforts to se-cure the support of the Union Labor party. Sev-eral members of the old parties attended the Labor convention to-day as delegates to accure the endersement of Blanchard. The rest of the convention were real mem-Blanchard. The rest of the convention were real mem-bers of the Labor party and when a motion was made to appoint a committee to see if they could "barmonize," that is endorse Blanchard, it was voted down so emphat-ically that no one ventured to vote for it. Farmer Dean, of Jamestown, was nominated. He is a prominent oil operator and will pell the full Labor vote. On Thursday svening the Republicans of this city will be d a ratifica-tion meeting and will organize for the campaign. They are full of enthusiasm and promise to roll up a good plu-rality for the entire ticket.

REPUBLICANS PLAN FOR AGGRESSIVE WORK. Chairman Bhes and General Knapp, chairmen of the Executive Committee, were both at the Republican headquarters yesterday looking after the work of the neadquarters yesterday looking after the work of the canvass. Senator Hiscock was also there a part of the day, while Assemblyman Platt, of Poughkeepsie, and others dropped in to talk over the outlook. The Executive Committee will meet to-day and map out a general plan of campaign. Letters will at once be sent to prominent Republicabs all over the country inviting them to speak in this State, and meetings will be held as early as possible.

peak in this state, and meetings and of the other candi-lossible.

Lithographs of Colonel Graat and of the other candi-dates are being prepared so that the voters will know how the men look for whom they vote. General Knapp who wenthome to Auburn on Saturday said that the Democrate in Cayuga were having a warm contest among themselves; but he did not look for Republican gains because of Democratic divisions. He believes in bard work, and in depending on majorities by means of intelligent discussion and awakeuing interest in the result. Secretary Smith has not yet arrived at head-quarters but will be there this week.

THE FIFTH INSPECTOR CASE STILL IN COURT. The contest between the United Labor party, the Progressive Labor party and the Irving Hall faction of the Democratic party, as to which shall have the new inspectors of election, came up before Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday in two precedings— Supreme Court Chambers yesterday in two prescedings—
one an order to show cause why the Police Commissioners
should not be compelled to appoint the inspectors of the
United Labor party selected by Commissioner McClave,
and the other an application for a mandamus to compelthem to appoint inspectors framed by the Progressive
Laber party. Irving Hall was represented by counsel in
both proceedings. Themas C. Cottman on its behalf,
claimed that it was premature to call upon the Pelice
Commissioners to act before the expiration of the
Commissioners to act before the expiration of the
There was a dead-lock in the Board, but it might be
broken, and until the time had expired the court had no
right to intervens.

broken, and until the time had expired the court had no right to intervone.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman, representing the Progressive party, assented to this view, but Corporation Counsel O'Brien having stated that the Police Commissioners did not oppose the immediate consideration of the question Justice Barrett overruled the objection.

Mr. Cottman then saked an adjournment until Friday as he had only been served with the papers in the case es Faturday and needed time to prepare. This was opposed by Edwin M. Shepard, on behalf of the United Labor party, but Justice Barrett granted an adjournment; until Taursday.

MEETING OF ANTI-GIBBS REPUBLICANS. The anti-Gibbs Republicans of the XIIIth Assembly strict met again last evening in the large hall of the Grand Opera House. About 400 were present. Vice-President William Hall presided. Speeches were made by Charies T. Polhamus, ex-Aiderman William Wade and Celenel Knox McAfee. All the speakers advocated making a strong organization, and that every effort should be made to secure proper nominees for local effices to be vered for in Nevember. A ratification meeting will be hald by the organization in the hall on Monday evening to approve the Republican State Sucket.

TO ORGANIZE WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE. TO ORGANIZE WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE. The New-York City Ladies' Suffrage Committee, being use encouraged by the success of Mrs. Lucy Sweet Barber voting as the last State election and by Hamilton Wilcows iccess in defending her, will this afternoon, together with the Weman Suffrage party's State Committee, open head-minus at Ne. 50 East Fourteenth-st. They request every cann who desires to vote at the coming election to call at maguarters, it possible, and if not, to seed them her address, as address of the City Committee, Mrs. Kate Paimer tearns, will be there to receive those who call. Contributions in aid of the fund may be sent to the treasurer, Missilicabeth Schoommaker, at headquarters.

YOUNG MEN'S POLITICAL CLUBS TO UNITE. The Young Men's Demogratic Club, of Brooklyn, which ade such a miserable mess in regard to Mayer Hewitt's ctor declining to attend its dinner last winter, and a massing last evening to pull itself together

and try and do something in the coming campaign. Frederick R. Lee presided and made a speech referring to the importance of the election of State and municipal officers this fail. In regard to the Mayor, he said that a man of tried character, ripe judgment and a high order of executive ability should be elected. The New-York Young Mea's Democratic Club sent a letter urging the for action of affiliated clubs of young men throughout the State, to further Democratic principles. A committee, composed of Mesars. Shepard, Putnam, Maplesden, Wickstead and Burgett was appointed to act in regard to the matter. in regard to the matter.

THOUSANDS DELAYED ON THE BRIDGE.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE TO LARGELY IN-CREASE THE MOTIVE POWER FOR THE CARS. Another mishap occurred on the Brooklyn Bridge during the rush hours last evening that caused a great deal of inconvenience to about 10,000 people. The draw-bar of a car that reached the Brooklyn side, at about 6:15, broke just as the train entered the station. It was discovered almost immediately and the incoming trains were signalled to drop the cable and put on brakes. One after another did so, until all those on the down grade were free from the rope. This, of course, threw the work of pulling the trains on the up grade, that is on this side of the south track, entirely upon the engine, and it being unequal to the task, the cable stopped. It took about a quarter of an hour to get things in running order again. During that time the hundreds, and in fact thousands, of people who came hurrying home, tired and hungry, were compelled to either walk over, or take the ferries.

Most of them walked. To a few it was a mere matter tude of weary sales-girls, and hard-worked women and men it was anything but a pleasant task. Little wonder that criticisms and language more forceful than elegant were heard on all sides at the bridge unanagement for not providing more powerful engines, so that delays of this kind would be impossible. The Fulton ferry for a time did a business that made the agents think of the old days, when the sompletion of the bridge was a popular synonym for that which would never come to pass.

The trustees, however, are now engaged in providing these same increased facilities, for the travel on the cars has now grown to such enormous proportion that the present motive power is inadequate to accommodate it. The 200 horse power language, which since 1883 have steadily driven the beavy machinery which operates the cable, are now taxed to their utmost capacity and should any accident happen to them, the immense stream of travel would be at a standard until they could be repaired. In order both to be prepared for any such emergency and to furnish increased motive power, so that heavier trains can be run on the bridge, the engineers are now angaged in putting in new engines, which, when completed will constitute the largest cable driving plant in the world. This new plant will be situated in a building made expressly for it and adjoining the bridge structure, between Prospect and York etc., Brooklyn.

It is 100 feet long by 40 wide and is as substantially ude of weary sales-girls, and hard-worked women and

situated in a building made expressly for it and adjoining the bridge structure, between Prospect and York sts., Brooklyn.

It is 100 feet long by 40 wide and is as substantially built as any portion of the bridge and in such a manner as in no wise to mar its imposing appearance. The main floor is of iron and brick and is on a level with Prospect. Pronderous foundations are built at this beight to support the buge iron base-plats which weighs many tons and upon which all the machinery is to be piaced. The new machinery consists of three engines, built by William Wright. The first of these is placed at the southern end of the building, and has a cylinder 30 inches in diameter. Sinches stroke: a fly wheel 20 feet in diameter. Weighing 50.000 pounds; and develops 600 horse-power. This engine alone is capable of handling with ease the trains of six oars which it is proposed by the Eusery pian; to run on the bridge. The second engine is placed at the side of the building, has a cylinder 20 inches in diameter, weighing 40.000 pounds and will develop nearly 500 horse-power.

These two engines act directly upon a large shaft, which carries the driving frame. The third engine, which is smaller than the other two, is situated in the centre of the building, has a 30 inch stroke a cylinder 22 inches in diameter and a fly-wheel 16 feet in diameter, weighing 20,000 pounds and will develop 200 horse-power. The latter engine is geared to the main shaft between the drums and will probably run the cable alone during the day, outside of the rush hours, and at night. There are two sets of cable driving drums in the new machinery, rach of which is practically a duplicate of the one now in use. They are attached to the main shaft between the engine sare in motion. Below the engine floor is a basement, by means of which every part of the machinery and foundations may be readily reached for repairs or examination. The engines will not be in complete running order for several weeks What will be done with the old engines has not, as yet

WHIPPED FOR ILL-TREATING THEIR WIVES. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27 .- Tae "White Caps" atill exist in the counties of Harrison, Crawford, Orange, Martin and Lawrence. Within the last week at least a halfdozen whippings have taken place. Wilkes I rotter, who lives in Marenco County, was badly whipped a few nights ago. Subsequently he went home drank. On reaching his bouse he was met by a body of masked men, who pinioned him to a tree, administered the second beating, after which the leader of the mob handed him a

note, which read as follows:
"Unless you go to work at wunce and give your poore "Unless you go to work at wance and give your poore wife the money you earn and sease whippin her we will make you another visite."

"Jerry" Boiden of Orange County, was roughly handled. He had been neglecting to supply wood for his wife. He was hitched between the shafts of an express wagon and driven by the "regulators" to a thicket, and while the "regulators" chopped the wood and loaded it into the wagen Boiden was obliged to hand it to the woodsned. While one masked man did the driving austiner applied the whip, and poor Boiden was kept hard at it all night.

ARREST OF A WOMAN WITH A BAD CHECK. LYNCHBURO, Va., Sept. 26.—A woman who gives the name of Mrs. Jenuic Thorley was arrested in the National Exchange Bank to-day while attempting to have a check on the New-Orleans National Bank for \$15,000 cashed. The check is either raised or a forgery.

A COLORED NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

"A COLORED NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

"Am yo' de boss 'roun' hyar ! "asked a colored man in a checked suit and a white plug hat of ancient make, as he sauntered up to the lieutenant at the Central Station this morning.

"For the time beins, yes." was the response. "What can I do for you!"

"Dis am a wickit sort of a town, sah," observed the visitor as he put down his valise and umbrelia.

"Only average, my friend." returned the officer. "Somebody been swindling you!"

"I read consid'able in de papers 'bout dem yer bunko robbin an' stealin' frum country folks what cums in fo' to buy truck in de town," was the non-committal statement that was used as a reply. The lieutenant bristled up, seeing a case in view, and inquired: "How much did you lose!"

"Befo' i lef' home up in Popcornville de ole 'coman savs: 'Obadiah, yo' keep yo' eye skinned fur dem bunkoers, an' fo 'Gou, if you low dem to skin yo I'll smock yo' brackmout nil of bilatahs. "Ontinued the ecoloredgentheman, as he wiped the band of his hat.

"Yes, why didn't you follow her instructions!" observed the lieutenant, as he assisted a bum out and up the steps.

"Comin' down on de train i runs across er white gemmen dat looks like he am boss ob de railroad."

"Wore diamonds, i suppose!"

"He done sat alongside ob me an' sorter 'marked dat

skinned."
"He done sat alongside ob me an' sorter 'marked dat

skinned.

"He done sat alongaide ob me an' sorter 'marked dat de wedder wah wahm."

"Old style." said the leutenant.

"After we'd done chatted bout de craps an' de 'lection he done said: 'I learned a mighty cuyas game out to de Fair groun's tother day."

"Chestnut," murmured the officer.

"Says he, 'Ef yo' haint got no objeckshun I'll show yo' how the snap wucks."

"And you!"

"And you!"

"Any. Go head wid yo' game.' Den he hauls out three kyards—de jack o' spades, de ace ob hawts en de queen o' clubs. Den he fing 'em 'round sceriesa like and say:

"'Pick out de jack.' An' I picks hit up. Den he says:

'I bet yo' kan't do hit no mo'."

"And you bet him !" answered the officer.

"Cose I did, an 'I uddermo' I put hup de stuff, five ool' dollahs," was the response.

"And you lost it!"

"No, sah I picked out de jack de fust time an' grabbed de stuff. Mr. Sly Kyard man he want to set agin, but I up an' busted his shiny plug hat, an' ac conductor flashed him out de do' at de naixt station."

"Well," gasped the dumbfeunded Heutenant. "If you weren't robbed why do you come here!"

"In de fust place I jes' want yo' to keep yo' eye open fo' a sleek man wid big dimun, an' seckinily, tell dera newspaper writans to state dat Ooadiah Oliver James Jackson, a distinguished culiud critzen of Popcornville, am wistin' in de city, fod purpose of makin' social calls, an' dat he hab made quite a hit in de bunko business. Jes' tell em I'm de culiud Papoleon oo finance."

"And poking up his valise and umbrelia he hailed a Central-ave, car and rode away on the front platform.

GENERAL LARRABEE ON TREASURY POLICY. From an interview in The Pittsburg Chronicis.

"While in Washington did you hear anything about
the Cleveland-Fairchild-Scott alliance to reduce the

"While in Washington did you hear anything about the Cleveland-Fairchild-Scott alliance to reduce the tarifi."

No, but I think they should not meddle with the tariff. With possibly the exception of sugar, I do not favor taking the tax off tobacco. Every man can reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky himself if he desires. These articles are luxuries, and it is for every man to obose whether he will use them or not. Iowa is nearly if not quite as much in favor of protection as is Pennsylvania."

"Do you think that President Cleveland showed wisdom in ordering the Treasury Department to purchase the large amount of bonds as stated in the circular of acting Secretary Thompson i"

"I believe that the President would show greater wisdom if he would not interfere with such matters. The stringency in the money market will right itself if lot alone. It is a mistake that one man should have so much power in his hands. It is not right that merely at his discretion millitons of dollars' worth of bonds may be recalled. It is placing entirely too much power in the hands of a single man, and is a matter that should be rectified.

Dynamite and giant powder might answer admirably to remove obstructions from Hell Gate in East River, New-York, but explosive measures in medication are ever attended with disastrous consequences. For instance, the bowels cannot be violently dreached with safety, nor is there the alightest necessity for so doing. On the contrary, it is most unwise. None but the purblind adherents of antiquated heeries in medicine advise or sanction such a course. To weaken the intestines—the effect of drastic purgation—is to compromise the health of the entire system. With Hostet ter's Stomach Bitters, on the other hand, the bowels are re laxed, not by a convulsion of nature approximating to an eruption of Mt. Popocatapeti, but gradually, beneficially, without wrenching or drouching. The liver and stomach, as as well as the bowels, are toned and benefited by it.

United States against the American Bell Telephone Company and others. The opinion was written by Judge Colt, who stated that the main purpose of the bill was to cancel two patents granted to Bell relating to the act of transmitting speech by electricity, on the ground that they were obtained by fraud. The Court said:

they were obtained by fraud. The Court said:

The first and principal question raised by this demurrer is whether in the absence of any specific statute the United States by direction of the Attorney-General can maintain a bill in equity to cancel a patent for an invention. Upon consideration we are of the opinion that the Government, in the absence of any express statement, has no power to bring a bill in equity to cancel a patent. Our whole patent system rests upon a constitutional provision and the statutes passed by Congress.

After gaing into an elaborate discussion of the authority.

After going into an elaborate discussion of the author The main grounds on which the validity of the Bell patents are attacked in this bill can be raised in an infringement suit brought under section 4,920 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT LIKELY TO APPEAL WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Special).—The decision of the United States Circuit Court in Boston to-day to the effect that neither be President, nor his Pan-Electric Attorney-General, nor both together, constitute the * Government" was a disagreeable surprise to them and it will not be read with pleasure by the Democratic members of the late Judiciary Committee of the House who concocted a report in the first session of the XLIXth Congeess to bolster up the course of the President and down the Bell Telephone Company for the benefit of Garland and his Pan-Electric partners. To a TRIBUNE correspondent, who inquired respecting the next step in the so-called "Government suit," Solicitor-General Jenks

"When I have received and considered the text of the decision I will make up my mind what to do. Probably the case will be taken immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal."

"Suppose that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case argued last spring should be adverse to the Beil Company, would you then appeal !"

"Well, that would depend a good deal on the nat. of the decision. If the Beston case should be dropped to it is, the important question as to the authority of the Attpracy General to bring and maintain suit is name and on behalf of the United States to annul at twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twention would be left ophn. If the Circuit Court has twentied to the court of the maintenance of a statutory provision i mikat be well to have the case decided by the Supreme Court."

Mr. Jonks explained that in case appeal is had it must take its appropriate place on the docket benind all cases now pending or which might be hereafter placed on the docket contains business enough to occupy the time of the court for about three years to come.

It is impracticable now to obtain the total cost to the Government of this Pas-Electric litigation down to date, but an intelligent estimate makes it considerably exceed \$100,000. Pas-Electricity has been not only an expensive lutury for the "reform" Administration, but the cause of yearslous and costly delays to private litigants.

THE TELEPHONE CONVENTION WELL PLEASED. "HTTSBURG, Sept. 26 (Special).—Every telephone com-any in the United States was represented at the annual convention of the National Exchange, which began at the Monongahela House to day. C. N. Fay, of Chicago, the retiring president, read an interesting paper. He referred to the passage in Chicago of an ordinance compelling telephone wires to be laid underground. The bill was prepared by a lawyer against whom the company had a suit for unpaid telephone rental, was introduced by a boodle Alderman, and an offer was made to the com-pany to defeat the bill if a bribe were forthcoming. This was refused and the bill was passed. Mr. Fay showed the evils resulting to the business community from this legislation and the injustice done the company that had invested a quarter of a million dollars. The Isaliana Legislature had attempted the boodle game, but the telephone company refused to be bled and adverse legislation was in consequence enacted. The sensation of the day was the reading of a telearam from Beston announcing the United States Court decision in layer of the Beil telephone. It was greeted with a general hand-elapping, and one delegate cried out: "That settles the Government." Two of the telephone men in interviews expressed the belief that the wires would eventually be put underground along the principal thoroughlares of large cities. was refused and the bill was passed Mr. Pay showed

RAILROAD INTERESTS. DESIROUS OF SELLING A ROAD.

MAYOR HODGES ADVISES THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

TO ACCEPT READING'S OFFER.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (Special).—Special Master
George M. Dallas began taking testimony this moroting in the matter of the petition of Colonel James Bord, trustee of the Chester Valley Railroad first mortgage. who asks to be allowed to sell the railroad without re acrting to forcelosure, under a special legislative author-ity. Among those present were Colonel Boyd, George R. Kaercher; Richard L. Ashhurst, representing certain bondholders and the Reading Railroad receivers; Francis I. Gowen, for the Reading Railroad Company, and of bond and stockholders of the Chester Valley Railroad Company. Mr. Kaercher stated that he simply asked leave, on behalf of the trustee, to exercise such powers as are vested in thin under the mortgage. Mr. bowen, in behalf of the Palladelphia and Reading Railroad Company, stated that he had no objection to urree to the petition. Mr. Lockwood stated that his committee had been trying to the best of their ability to expedite matters as much as possible, but that there were above 250 stockholders to be seen and about sixty bondholders, and as for President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad, when he was seen he had not arrived at any policy and had since then gots away on his summer trip. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Baltimoke, Sept. 26.—On the reassembling of the City Council this evening Mayor Hodges, sent, in a special

Council this evening Mayor Hodges sent in a special message, principally in regard to the interest of the city in the Susquehamus and Tidewater Canal, now controlled, under lease, by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The cost of the stock to the city was \$380,000 and the railroad is largely in arrears for rents. He states that the mortgage doot of the cannal aggregates \$1,901,310. The Reading Company has proposed, under its reorganization, to pay \$1; per share for the slock held by the city in third preserved income bonds and the slayor sanguant that the proposal be accepted, as has been done by a majority of the creditors.

SUED FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT. A CASE GROWING OUT OF MR. YERKES'S PURCHASE

OF A CHICAGO RAILWAY. CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Before Judge Gary to-day. George Schneider, Walter L. Peck and F. W. Peck brought suit for \$600,000 damages against V. C. Turner for an alleged failure to fulfill a certain contract entered into in 1885. It appears that Turner then had the controlling interest in the North Chicago Railway Company, and the plantiffs in the suit wished to purchase this interest, accordingly a contract was drawn up whereby Turter agree, to sell to the plaintiffs 1,786 shares of the capital stock of the comany at Six: In the Tainunk's report of the proceedings of The defendant has filed a demurrer admitting the facts in the case, and acknowledging that if the plaintiff, had called for the shares on December 12 be would have consented to receive in payment £1.65,400 for 314 shares of the stock and the remainder in notes for the payment of \$883,200. It seems, however, that meanwhile Charles T. Verkes and his Philadelphia synoticale stepped in and purchased a controlling interest in the company. The plaintiffs in the suit claim to have fulfilled their portion of the contract and the demurrer acknowledges as much, maintaining, however, that the contract was much and void under section 130 of the Criminal Co., which prohibits the selling or dealing in optical in grain, stocks or on medities the actual of the Criminal Co., which prohibits the section referred to applied only to gamoting transactions. If it applied to cases like this then nearly every business man in Chicago would be liable to be sent to the pentionitary. Judgo Gary said that the case came within the letter of the law, but he doubted if it came within its spirit or interpretation. he reserved his decision, however, until Monday. in the case, and acknowledging that if the plaintiffs had

JERSEY CENTRAL'S BIG MORTGAGE. WILKESBARRE, Sept. 26 (Special). There was filed ere to-day in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for Luzerne County a mortgage given by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey to the Central Irust Company of New Jersey to the Central Irust Company of New Yerk for the sum of \$50,000,000. The mortgage is dated July 1. 1887, and is to run ene hundred years, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable somi-ann unity on the first days of January and July. This is the largest mortgage ever filed in this centry.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, Sept. 26 (Special).—The approximate gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western Railroad for the third week in September were \$93,499, an increase overthe same time list year of \$24,666. From January 1 to the latest date, the earnings amounted to \$2,856,794, an increase over the same period last year of

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Ralioad and Coal and Iron Companies for August, 1887, as compared with the same month in 1886 shows an increase in gross earnings of \$732,852; a decrease in excenses of \$49,398; an increase in net earnings of \$782,250. The statement for the nine months ending August 31, 1887, as compared with the same peried in 1886, shows an increase in gress earnings of \$3,774,438; a decrease in expenses of \$760,244; an increase in act earnings of \$4,034,682.

TO ASK NEW-YORK STATE POR A CHARTER. PITTSBURG, Sept. 26 (Special).—Colonel James Andrews said to-day that the Eads Concession Company, which is said to-day that the Eads Cencession Company, water is to build the Tebuantepec Ship Railway, will apply to the State of New-York for a charter. Captain Eads en-deavored to secure concessions from the United States Government, but Colonel Andrews opposed this in view Government, but Colonel Andrews opposed this in view of the difficulties met with in the construction of the difficulties met with in the construction of the Mississippi jettles through the reports of Government inspectors. Colonel Andrews said that the ship railway Head; secretary, William C. Fisk.

the Editor of The Tribune Sin: Your editorial in to-day's paper on the subject of land taxation I have read with interest. Nothing. I am stire, in the power of legislation can so promote the welfare and happiness of the people as a wise and equitable system of taxation. Men are now agitated over questions of grave import relating to the tenure of the land, and some there are who demand a paternal system of government instead of "a government for

the people and by the people."

A has ten thousand acres of land which the plough has never touched. The neighborhood has been gradually settled up, and A is urged to cut up his tract and sell it. He has been offered ten times what the land cost him, but-"No; land is going up." To say that A has no right to hold his projectly is absurd. He has the right and the law justly protects him in it. But who pays for this protection? Does A pay for it? I venture to say that in the vast majority of cases he does not. He is actually protected in holding this large book of unimproved land largely at the expense of those who have labored to cultivate their own land or who have no land to cultivate. A does not bear his burden of taxation with his fellow men. it is sufficient for him to say that his land is unproductive—that he derives no income from it and taxes counts the hamonse profit which a sale would give him and which has really seen earned for him by the Garland in regard to the attempt to "strike" or break settlement and improvement of other properties and down the Bell Telephone Company for the benefit of by the labor of other hands than his. Yet B and his fellows are anxious to buy land for cultivation and are willing to pay a fair price—nay a high price—but A will not sell; he will wait for the "boom" which he thinks is coming. While I do not question

such property by a slow but steady and regular increment.

This plan if properly carried out under suitable and judicious safeguaris would injure no one, while it would nelp men in all this broad land to happy homes and would enrich the country beyond estimate. Land would exerywhere be cut up into farms, and every acre would be cultivated to avoid the tax upon unimproved real estate.

Only the very rich could afford the luxury of unimproved property and the poor man laxes would not longer be burdensome. In the course of two or three generations the Government will have acquired the title to most of the unimproved real estate, and sales can be made to its estimate on easy terms. Every man will be able, literally, "to sit under his own vine anding tree" and Tur people will be properous beyond any Nation on the face of the carth.

**Indianal House, Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1887.

DOESN'T QUITE AGREE WITH GENERAL BERDAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It seems to me that General Berdan or any other veteran who was so fortunate as to escape unscathed is doing others less fortunate an injustice of a kind that hurts pretty severely, when he talks about "pensions for service in the field, as well as for service in the hospital." It is true they deserve as well as the men who were wounded, but what I object to is the impression that expression very naturally conveys, to wit, that once wounded or sik, that ended field service, when the facts une that at least 50 per cent of the men who were wounded returned to the field as quickly as possible, very many before it was prudent, this "hospital service" being the very hardest and most disagreeable they were ever called on to suffer. They not only went back to their regiments by thousands, but many of them were wounded a second and a third time, or even more yet they were there all the same at the close, and now they get most of them from \$2 to \$8 a month. The dread of being in any way considered a "hospital bummer was worse than death. What "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you put these men in 1 Personally, I am "class" will you p a "hospital bunner was worder in a personally, I am willing to be "lassed," but because it was my misfortune to get hit, General, it is not just the thing for you to talk of my "hospital service."

A VETERAN.

te-Fork, Sept. 13, 1887.

CONDITION OF SOUTHERN NEGROES.

To the Aditor of The Tribune. Sin: I have just returned from a year's tour through the Southern States, including Fiorida, Georgia, North and South Carollas, Virginia and Maryland. I made it a special feature of the trip to observe closely the condition of the negroes in the in-terior and backwoods sections, and I found them in an oppressed and woful state. In short, the condition of negre in the South to-day is worse than in the days previous to "coumissary relief rations" Republican sentiment in defence of law and justice has been steadsentiment in desence of law and justice has been steadily crushed out, and the Bourbeen, negro-hating, disusion
elements of Demogracy is in full control. This same element is actively earnged in the industrial oppression
of the bians vours, to the end that they may be reduced to
a state of subjection in the coaling can pain of 1883,
and thus there easily defranded of their richs as
voters. In organizing for the campaign the Rapublican
party sught to pay special altention to this matter. I
find much to commend in the blacks at the South in
come things they are as "barmless as deves" and in
either as "wise as serpents," for as some of them fold
me, they "do not complain for fear of exposing their
weak and unstrippered condition." The continuate of
critics in the south, especially in South Carolina, must
be investigated or a social revolution will result.

Ex-Sec. N. Y. County Republican Protective Association.
New York Sept. 15, 1887.

\$600 a share, if taken on or before December 15, 1885. the Methodist preachers' meeting relative to the compilmentary resolution, as to Dr. McGlyun, it is stated that: Dr. McChesney, of St. Paul's, insisted that a mistaken idea regarding the resolution and caused this scene. The minerity should be heard, he said, and he noped the minerity should be heard, he said, and he nopel the resolution would be shaped to obtain a unanimous vote.

The repert at this point needs correction. I voted against the resolution in question. I also objected he is a streamously as opportunity permitted, not because the resolution was minunderstood, but because I believed the resolution was not a proper one to pass. I was certainly willing to extend all proper courtesy to the speaker, and desired that such a resolution as courtesy should dictate should have a unanimous vote. But I was not willing to give the sanction of my rote to a resolution which I believed was not only uncalled for, but also opposed to my own convictions and the convictions of the great body of ministers and laymen in the Matsociate Epiacopal Church.

To appreciate justly as eloquent speech, and a manly sineers speaker, is one thing It is quite another to "recognize" the speaker as having "a call to a high duty," especially when the call be himself emphatically recognizes is to alwoes the land theories of Henry George. The resolution, says the report, "was finally passed by a vote that was nearly unanimous." It is true that mest of those who voted voted for it. It is true, also, that a large number did not vote at all. Their stitude can be easily understood. The resolution passed, I have ne doubt, because of its complimentary character and in spite of its objectionable features.

New Fork, Sept. 22, 1887. resolution would be shaped to obtain a mant rous vote."

SHOULD THE CITY COLLEGE BE ABOLISHED!

BHOULD THE CITY COLLEGE BE ABOLISHED!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Bir: If Commissioner Simmons is right and it costs
\$3,000 we graduate each student in the City College,
why wait for a condemned building to slay its
thousands "rather than arrange for sale of land, surplus instruments and appliances, when the Legislature convenes, and turn it all over to the university, together with the odd \$150,000 per annum, on condition that all resident students who could pass the examination and comply with the requirements should be educated free!
One less would still leave over 350 colleges in the land. One less would still leave over 350 colleges in the land. And one grand university would seem to be in harmony with our nationality and our metropolis. From the many one, and from the colleges a university, seems to be the feeling to-day.

Keep all the students and faculty—rather add than subtract. If the museum. art gailery and Tilden Library, or other institutions, could be united under the same management all the better. At all events, let it not be squeezed into a city block as both are now, or yet on two or three as Yale is, but let them have room like Harvard and Fordham. Each an institution will draw the wealth and onliture of this metropolitan centre and should leave room to grow is, for it would grow and New York could support it.

New York, Sept. 23, 1887.

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

From The Weekly Tribune.

The debate in regard to pensions is continued below in a group of interesting and earnest letters, all from men who meant "business" while in the field, and who now m debate mean no less. Commanders and veterans must pardon THE TRIB-UNE if occasional personal attacks are sometimes dropped out of their letters, as they appear in these columns. While sympathizing heartily with the attacks referred to, THE TRIBUNE'S object is. nevertheless to do the utmost possible good with the least possible harm. In the hard fighting for recognition and justice which is just ahead, it will probably be better to have as little pulling and hauling as possible among those who ought ail to be united in favor of a common object. The bracketed figures below refer to THE TRIBUNE'S questions to the posts of the G. A. R., as to their favoring (1) the Dependent Pension bill; (2) a service pension; (3) the vetoes of private pension bills; and (4) any particular legislation; and (5) the number of our old beroes now in the local poorhouses, if any.

A GRADED PENSION, IF ANY. BUT FIRST TAKE CARE OF THE DISABLED AND PASS

are willing to pay a fair price—any a high price—but he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question he thinks its coming. White I do not question of the writane of others which every fair minded man condemns indeed, the time may come when people who cannot buy than to carn a diving for themselves and their families will cry out against A as unjust, and demand that he skill no longer have the protection of law in holding immense toporties for no other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not other use than to salctor wild one-time for not natural justice in such demand, yet we are a law abtuing people and we mant that exist the same protection at the stripts of person the same protection at the same THE NEW G. A. R. BULL.

TEN YEARS OUT OF THEIR LIVES. ARMY EXPERIENCE A PERMANENT INJURY TO THE VOLUNTEERS-SOME POINTS THE GOVERNMENT

The bondholders were paid in gold and the socialers in paper. More than this: The public dish was the debt of the country to the soldier for service and to the bondholder for material used by the soldier. On his return to private life, the soldier not only contributed his till share to pay the bondholder in gold but also to refund to the Government in gold the money used to pay his wages in paper. That is, the Government ran in debt to pay the soldier and then the soldier had to pay a part of the debt.

The Government has refused pensions to dependent soldiers, and the G. A. R. posts are paying these pensions to day to keep the dependent soldiers from the poorholders. They do this voluntarily rather than see their commades suffer. Ought theod soldiers themselves to bear that burden?

If the arch traitor, Jeff Davis, were President to-day in the place of Mr. Cleveland, we cannot see how he could show greater spite and butterness toward the Union soldiers or more persistently eward treason and giorify the lost cause than Mr. Cleveland does.

There is no room in the Grand Army for party politics, but we have a little room left yet for patriotism. They say the G. A. R. is "offensively partism" and must go, who says so, besides those party schemers who tried to use the G. A. R., for campaign howers and railed if it the old hoys would only cheer the man who insults them, then they would not be offensively partisms any more. Some of the Democratic members of this Post express the hope that Mr. Cleveland will learn that he is not the president of the Southern Confederacy, looking for re-election at the hand of treason, and they propose to help teach him that lesson in 1888 if he is remominated. Heart and hand, we will meet a rebel traternally two-thirds of the way, when he throws dwn his arms; but we object to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the rewarding of treason, or the punishment of logsity. Thanks to The Tritutye for giving the soldiers a voice.—S. E. Root, M. D., Surgeon of the Post.

A NOTARY PUBLIC'S VIEWS.

Roan Monntain, Tenn., Sept. S.—We have no Post of G. A. R. here, but the woods are full of the Old Boys. I have talked with a good many, and though they are poor, they do not favor any pauper bill. They want a graded service pension which would come nearer the right tung. Frivate pension bills depend so much on personal favor and influence that the vetoes are not regretied much. As a Notary Public I often have occasion to see the peculiar difficulties these East. Tennessee soldiers have to contend with in order to prove their disabilities. Many of them served in regiments from other States, and they cansot find surreons or comrades now. There was little or no postal service just after the war and they have often lost all trace of comrades who served in East Tennessee regiments. Their homes were often destroyed while in the field by bushwhackers and their papers were lost. In a republican form of government equity should be a paramount principle; and where is the right to demand that a soider shall be sixty years of the right to demand that a soider shall be sixty years of the right to demand that as soider shall be sixty years of the right to demand that as soider shall be sixty years of age before drawing a pension! Many of our best soldiers were only sisteen at muster in; and they need it more new than some at sixty. Besides that the younger men may not last long; hard service has shortened our lives about ten years on the average. Then in regard to arrears: Is it equitable that my contrade should draw the erroars because the flich his papers before. July, 1880, while my application was delayed to a later date! The cause existed in both, and it is often a slow job to flud comrades for proof. The war was hard service; we have helped to pay the National debt as our means allowed; and now it is right that the Old Boys should units in using such measures as will settle this matter. A united and inonest puching of this matter will tend to settle it rightly. Let us all pross forward.—Willi A NOTARY PUBLIC'S VIEWS.

Company A. 11th Pean Cavairy.

THREE WOUNDS—PENSION, \$1.

Des Moises, lowa, Sept. 14.—I sincerely thank you for your efforts to ascertain the views of the old selders as to pensions. For inspelf I think each honorably discharged soldie: upon arriving at a fixed age—say fifty-five or sirty years—should receive a pension of from \$100 to \$200 per year, payable quarterly and based on length of his term of service. Money can never pay the soldiers for loss of health and suffering endured, but it may for most of them reader life more comfortable and is many cases prevent their becoming a public charge. It was a member of the "Iron Brigade," Army of the Potomac, for bearly three and a haif years. I was wounded three times. I now receive \$1 per month pension for a wound that entirely prevents me from following my fermer occupation. The pension vetoes were inexcusable, brutal and insulting to the last degree, and could never have been written by any one with a spark of patriotism or respect for the men who saved the country. May God hasten the day when patriots shall be honored instead of insulted by the Chief Executive of a great Nation. Yours for insulice.—"

MECHANICS WERE GOOD SOLDIERS.

Mills, Penn.. Sept. 5.—There are thirteen old soldiers among my immediate acquaintances who de not belong to any post of G. A.R. We all favor a service pension, graded according to service rendered and the disability. By all means, however, look after the needy enes first. The most unfertunate men are those who were mechanics. They left good positions and their trades, went to the front, came back broken down in health, and then found their places grone and their own skill and usefulness impaired. My experience is that the best soldiers were mechanics. We approve of the soldiers resenting insults, concooted by the enemies of the soldiers, who attempted to force them to march under the banners of a soldier-hating President. Show them your grit, beys, and also let them know the power of the elective ranchine. I am a Democras, but I do not expect Mr. Clavelland to take any interest in the soldiers, He has never tested any of that kind of fruit.—G. B. Adams (Company R. 52d Penn.). MECHANICS WERE GOOD SOLDIERS.

B. 52d Penn.].

A VETO WHICH SHOULD RETIRE HIM.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 6.—I am one of the seldiers who enlisted in 1861 and served until after the surrender of Lee in 1865. I was through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Maryland and Virginia, and was badly wounded. A Seutherner, Kentuchian by birth, I was chaned out of Mamphis in December, 1860, by Democrate

DECISION IN THE BELL TELEPHONE CASE.
THE GOV! RNMENT HAS NO POWER TO BRING A BILL
IN EQUITY TO CANCEL A PATENT.
BOSTON, Sept. 26.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning a decision was rendered sustaining the demandary of the Bell Telephone Company in the suit of the murrer of the Bell Telephone Company in the suit of the Land Hard States are not stated for the suit of the Land Hard States are not stated for the Mexican Government, but a charter from New-York
FOR ALL OR FOR A FEW?

FOR ALL OR FOR A FEW?

The Dependent Pession bill would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf have been a great reflection to the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf have been a great reflection to the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf from his her than the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf have been a great reflection to the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf have been a great reflection to the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf shade a wolf have been a great reflection to the pectularity, yet, as it would shade a wolf shade a

Yesteriay witnessed a new departure at the great dry goods store of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, in Sixth ave., the opening of a millinery department in which everything that is desirable in that line is offered. The

ave., the opening of a millinery department in which everything that is desirable in that line is offered. The millinery rooms are on the first floor, and when a TRIPUNE reporter called in the afternoon they were already filled with buyers.

This firm has always kept the materials for making hats and bonnets, but this is its first venture in presenting them ready made. Every style that could please the eye and delight the teste was temptinely displayed. The most beautiful bounets both imported and of domestic make, were there, with hats, turbans and toques for young or married ladies, in every conceivable style and color, trimmed with bird's wings, with embrodered velvet crown, with gold and silver laces, with velvet embroidered in gold, with ribbon edged with gold, and in every imaginable shape that is fashionable.

In the cloak and suit department there was an elegant assortment. Mr. Ferguson is superintendent of this floor, the second, and takes great pride in it. Here may be found very handsome long raglans, frief trimming, of Penzat design; camele hair long fancy ragians, trimmed in frings to match, price \$175 (no other contume like than in New York); handsome fancy wrape, trimmed with fur, out jet and curied manbeau, frem Sarah Meyer; a French dolman, from Pengat, is black plush and trimmed, with bear fur and passementerie braid, quilted all through, opened up the back, \$600; and a handsome black silk velvet wrap, frem Worth, beautifully trimmed and cerded, panelled on the side—a most striking production. No wonder the ladies were gazing with admiration upon this magnificent display.

Besides these, there were beautiful wrippers and teagows in stylish combinations and designs in valls, velves, bengaline, Jersey flannels and elder down, and is all the bolors of ganut, mahogan, hyacinth and amaranth. One particularly pretty wrapper was of crimson ettomas sitk, trimmed with burafied gold in front, full under the sleeve, with deep cuff.

To form accreet dies of the thousand and one attractions at simpson, Cra

The Convention of Christian Workers resumed its meetings at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday. At meetings at the Broadway Tabernacie yesterday. At the morning session S. P. Thresher, of the New-York Post Society, read a paper on "The History, Methods the morning session S. P. Thresher, of the New-York Post Society, read a paper on "The History, Methods and Needs of Christian Work Among Scamen in American 1 orts." K. A. Biurnell read a paper by the Rev. A. Biewitt, on "Christian Work on Blackwell's Island," which was followed by an interesting discussion. M. J. Ryan presented the report of the Berachah Mission and Mrs. Bertha Whitman, of Boston, gave an account of vacation schools for poor children. The afternoon session pensed with a discussion of "The Loaves and Fishes Question," covering the subjects: "Shall We Use Temporal Things, and If S. How to Gain Access to the Propile"; "How shall we Provide for Destitution in Temporal Things, Without injury to the One in Need, or to the Work?" "Frauds and Tramps," "The Free Breakfasts," "Picnics for Children as a Means of Getting Them and Holding Them in the Sunday-chool."

Another general discussion followed, opened by Mrs. J. B. Thomas, on "Adding Discharged Prisoners." The Rev. Gaham Tavlor, of Hartford, read a paper enditled, "Do We Wan Churches, or Missions, or Both, a City Evan, edization?" He belleved that both were necessary and that they must work in connection with each other. At the evening session the Re. C. G. Goss presented a discussion of "The People's Missions, the Song Service Work for the Masset." The Lev. H. A. Schauffer, superintendent of Work for Slavonio Foundation in Cleveland, gave an interesting discourse on "Our Foreign Mission Field at Home; its Extendand Importance; the Difficulty and Practicability of Working It."

ACCEPTING MR. DECKER'S RESIGNATION. The action of the Standing Committee of the East Congregational Church of Brooklyn in accepting the resignation of the Rev. Frank H. Decker as pastor came begregational Church of Brooklyn in accepting the resignation of the Rev. Frank H. Docker as pastor came before a church meeting for approval last evening. Mr. Decker recently went to Brooklyn from the Congregational Church in Greenport, L. I., and after his departure rumors began to connect his mame in an unpleasant manner with that of Miss Esselle Bates, a member of his Greenport church. P. B. Harrison presided at the meeting last evening. Deacon Taylor announced that the Standing Committee had investigated the charges made against the paster and had decided to accept his resignation as the best thing for the church in view of all the chroumstances.

A woman rose and said that if the church allowed Mr. Decker to go away of his own free will it would not be acting in a Christian manner. She for one desired a full and open investigation. In response to this Deacon Taylor said that the truth of the matter was that Mr. Decker had resigned, and the church could do nothing except to allow the resignation to go into effect.

Without further discussion it was voted unanimously to accept the resignation. Mr. Decker is about thirty-five years of age and has been in the ministry for four years. He was licensed to preach in the New-Los Congregational Church in Brooklyn Congregational Association. He held the views of the Life and Advent thurch, that only the rigateous would receive the gift of immortality, while the wicked are annihilated at death.

bilated at death.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 26 (Special).—It is believed to-night that Ream was run in and compelled to-day to cover his short wheat. At one moment wheat was 1½ cents above Saturday's, and the close was 1½ cents above Saturday's close. The motive of the market was the decrease in the visible supply of 908,000 bushels, contrary to the general expects from and against an increase for the same week a year ago of 2,100,000. There are now only 30.163,330 bushels of wheat in sight against 49,600,078 oushels a year aga Elevator owners are said to be offering r-bates to keep the wheat here that is already in stora, and one of them who owns about one-quarter of the No. 2 spring in store here is credited with having produced a carcity by retuning to part with any of it at less than 'a cent above the market. October wheat closed 71½ May at 79½. Of the fifty-four cars of spring wheat received only five cars led No. 2.

In the corn pit the feature was the alvance of September as times to a premium over October. This was due to purchase of September by Hutchinson who was, however, a seller of May. There was also an unusually large business done in the pit. The opening was a raction alwey Saturdy's close at 41% cents October and 44%44% May, and the advance was almost continuous, amounting on the day's cent in October and Noentin May.

Armoun abandoned the October short ribs again for the purpose of letting the "tailers" get rid of their holdings. From SS 25, where October ribs closed on Saturday, they plunged down to \$7.65. The close was \$7.825. After October to a close on Saturday, they plunged down to \$7.65. The close was \$7.825. After October to a close on Saturday, they plunged down to \$7.65. The close on Saturday, they plunged down to \$7.65. The close was \$7.825. After October to a close on Saturday, they plunged down to \$7.65. The close was \$7.825. After October to a close on Saturday, they plunged down to \$7.65. The close on Saturday.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. Fashionable Models.

LINZT ORGAN.-The finest and most powerfully touch Reed Organ made. The first one made expressly for the late Abbe Lizzt. The organ par excellence for the drawing room and used largely in churches and chapele.
With one and two manuals. Price from \$350. EOLIAN HARP ORGAN. -This style combines the exces

of a stringed orchestra with the organ. It is possible to produce the undulating effect of stringed instraments with one hand while the other gives the organ tone. Price from \$105. YACHT ORGANS, at \$22, &c. &c.

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin's Piano Stringer was introduced by the in 1882 and has been pronounced by experts the "green improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians and tuners, sent, together with the scriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments, or Busted. Catalogues free.

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